

B I B L I O T H E C A
T O P O G R A P H I C A
B R I T A N N I C A.

N^o XXVIII.

CONTAINING

S O M E A C C O U N T

O F

Suffragan Bishops in England.



[Price Two Shillings.]

baseline of quality improvement

S O M E
A C C O U N T
O F
SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS
In E N G L A N D.



L O N D O N,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES,
MDCCLXXXV.

SOME

ACCOUNT

OF

SUTHERLAND BISHOPS



IN



LONDON

PRINTED BY

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE following Effay towards an Account of Suffragan Bishops in England, drawn up by the late ingenious and reverend Mr. LEWIS of Margate in 1738, was presented to the Editor by Dr. DUCAREL in August last, together with Mr. WHARTON's List of the Suffragan Bishops, extracted by that Gentleman from WHARTON's MSS. at Lambeth, which were supposed to have been lost, till they were by him discovered in the year 1767.

In the month of September, after Mr. LEWIS's Effay had been some time in the press, Doctor DUCAREL received a Letter on the same subject from the reverend Mr. PEGGE, F. S. A.; which, by that learned Antiquary's permission, is here added, to complete this curious subject, of which very little notice hath hitherto been taken by any of our Historians.

March 5, 1785.



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A N
E S S A Y

Towards an ACCOUNT of

BISHOPS SUFFRAGAN in ENGLAND,

Occasioned by a LETTER of the Rev. THOMAS BRETT, LL.D.

printed in DRAKE's Antiquities of the City of YORK, p. 539.

By the late Reverend Mr. JOHN LEWIS, M. A.

Minister of *Margate*, in *Kent*.

Written A. D. 1738.

Y A S S E

to the 100th Anniversary of the

Continued by a letter of the Rev. Thomas Bray, D.D.

My Esteemed Reverend Mr. J. O. Hall, D.D., W.F.A.,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries

1911. 11. 2. 1852-1853

“ who had large dioceses, or who were employed in secular
 “ affairs, being made lord chancellors, as Kemp was, or lord
 “ treasurers, or the like, made their dioceses vacant, which they
 “ suffragans, to perform episcopal functions, which they
 “ could not perform themselves by reason of their secular
 “ employments; or sometimes by reason of age or infirmities;
Abstract of the Reverend Dr. BRETT'S Letter to Dr. DRAKE,
about Suffragan Bishops.

“ **T**H E bishops suffragan, though they had foreign titles,
 “ were all *Englishmen*; the original of them I take to
 “ have proceeded from hence. Most of the great abbies pro-
 “ cured bulls from *Rome*, to exempt them from episcopal jurif-
 “ diction; and to be immediately subject to the pope only.
 “ But, having occasion for episcopal offices to be performed in
 “ their monasteries, to consecrate altars, chalices, vestments,
 “ and other ecclesiastical ornaments, and to confirm novices
 “ taken into their houses, they found, if on such occasions
 “ they should apply to any diocesan bishop, it would be taken
 “ as a submission to his jurisdiction; and therefore they got one
 “ of their monks to be consecrated a bishop with some foreign
 “ title (most commonly a title in *Greece*, or some part of the
 “ *Greek* church), who could therefore challenge no jurisdiction
 “ in any part of *England*; though, with the consent of those
 “ who had jurisdiction here, he might exercise any part of the
 “ episcopal function. And the archbishops and other bishops

“ Written on occasion of an enquiry made by this gentleman about Archbishop
 Kemp's Suffragans, from his Register; in order to illustrate the Life of that Prelate,
 then writing by the Rev. Mr. PEGGE. See Drake's Antiquities of York, p. 539,
 540.

“ who had large dioceses, or who were employed in secular
 “ affairs, being made lord chancellors, as Kemp was, or lord
 “ treasurers, or the like, made these titular bishops their suf-
 “ fragans, to perform episcopal functions for them, which they
 “ could not perform themselves by reason of their secular em-
 “ ployments; or sometimes by reason of age or infirmities, or
 “ the largeness of the diocese. That these suffragans, though
 “ their titles were foreign, were all Englishmen, you may be
 “ satisfied from their names, and their education in our uni-
 “ versities; for Wood¹ in his *Athenæ*, gives us an account of
 “ several such bishops educated at Oxford, as Thomas Woulf,
 “ *Ep'us Lacedæmonensis*; of whom he speaks, vol. I. col. 650²,
 “ John Hatton bishop of *Nigropont*, col. 656; Richard Wilson,
 “ who had after Hatton's death the same title, col. 656; John
 “ Young, bishop of *Callipolis*, col. 663; and several others.
 “ I could give you a catalogue of between thirty and forty such
 “ suffragans, all Englishmen with foreign titles, whose names
 “ I have met with in Wood and other authors. But though
 “ our archbishops and bishops made such use of these suffragans,
 “ Mr. Wharton, in his letter, printed at the end of Strype's Me-
 “ morials of Archbishop Cranmer, tells us, that they treated
 “ them with contempt enough; and generally made them dine
 “ at their steward's table, seldom admitting them to their own.
 “ And yet these suffragans were called Lords, as I find by some
 “ letters I have now by me in manuscript. At the Reformation,
 “ there was an act made, 26 Henry VIII. appointing towns in
 “ England for the titles of bishops suffragan, as Dover, Not-
 “ tingham, Hull, Colchester, Thetford, Ipswich, &c. to the

¹ Wood's words are these: “ Whether he was ever of Oxon, I have not yet
 “ seen any record to prove it.”

² Probably the same that lies buried in the north isle of the choir, N^o 2. Besides
 this, there are many more in the Registers with foreign titles, as *Dromorensis*,
Pharanensis, *Phillopotensis*, &c.

“ number of twenty-six. And there have been several suffragans since the Reformation to these English titles. Thus, in the year 1536, Thomas Mannyng was consecrated bishop of *Ipswich*, John Salisbury bishop of *Thetford*, Thomas Spark bishop of *Berwick*, and divers others in the reign of Henry VIII. And in 1552, in the reign of Edward VI. Robert Purseglove was consecrated bishop of *Hull*; and in 1566¹, the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, Richard Barnes was consecrated bishop of *Nottingham*; and 1592, John Sterne was created bishop of *Colchester*: since which time I have not met with a consecration of a bishop suffragan. There never was any settled maintenance provided for these suffragans; which is the reason, I suppose, why they have been dropped, though any bishop may have one that desires it. And if a bishop desires a suffragan, he, according to the act of Henry VIII. is to present two persons to the king, who chooses one of them, gives him the title of one of the towns mentioned in the act, and orders the consecration. I find several of these suffragan bishops have been raised to be diocesan; and some of them, whilst they have continued suffragans, have joined in the consecration of diocesans. John Hodgeikin, who was suffragan with the title of *Bedford*, was one of the consecrators of Archbishop Parker, and of no less than fourteen other bishops in several reigns, yet was never more than a suffragan himself.”

¹ Registr. Eccl. Ebor. See the Life of Archbishop Parker, by Strype, p. 240.

An Essay concerning SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS in ENGLAND.

SUFFRAGAN Bishops are properly the bishops of the province. They were so called, according to bishop Lynwood, our canonist, because *archiepiscopo suffragari et assistere tenentur*, &c. Gretzer and others thought the reason of this name was, *quod a metropolitano ad synodum vocati suffragii jus habeant; vel quia absque metropolitani suffragio consecrari non poterant*. The learned Du Fresne thought that they were rather so called *quasi metropolitanorum adjutores vel suffraganei, maxime in consecrandis episcopis, quod soli facere non possunt metropolitani*.

But then there were others, besides these adjutors of the bishops, who were styled *Chorepiscopi*¹, viz. titular bishops and co-operators

¹ Melchior Canus calleth them annular or ring bishops, haply for that, whereas full bishops had both ring and staff when they were consecrated, which expressed their jurisdiction as well as their espousing to the church; these Chorepiscopi had the ring only. Dr. Field of the Church, Book V. c. 29. *Seldeni notæ ad Eadmerum*, p. 143. ed. 1623.

But I much question whether this will bear examining, since there were no such officers as the Chorepiscopi after the ninth century, and the usage of the delivery of a ring and staff was a part of the feudal law, and introduced here by the Normans in the eleventh century, about 200 years after. See Selden, *ut supra*. The ring was anciently used among Christians in espousals, and from thence transferred to bishops, who were reckoned espoused to their churches. See Selden's *Uxor Hebræica*, lib. II. c. 25. Bingham's *Orig. Eccles.* vol. IX. p. 350. ed. 1722, 8vo. There was this difference betwixt the Chorepiscopi, or bishops suffragan, and bishops. 1. The Chorepiscopi were ordained or consecrated by only one bishop, or the bishop whose suffragan he was, whereas a bishop was ordained by three bishops, or two at least. 2. A Chorepiscopus had no see of his own. 3. His power was limited, and in many things inferior to the power of the bishop. In general he might do nothing without

ABOUT SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS.

co-operators or vicars in the episcopal functions, who lived in the country and villages at a great distance from the city church¹. Their office was to preside over the country clergy, and enquire into their behaviour, and make report thereof to the city bishop; as also to provide fit persons for the inferior service and ministry of the church. And, to give them some authority, they had the following privileges conferred upon them. 1. They were allowed to ordain readers, subdeacons, and exorcists, for the use of the country churches; but they might not ordain priests nor deacons without the special leave of the city bishop, under whose jurisdiction both they and the country were. 2. They had a power to confirm those who were newly baptized in country churches. 3. They had power to grant letters dimissory to the country clergy who desired to remove from one diocese to another. 4. They had liberty to officiate in the city church in the presence of the bishop and presbyters of the city, which country presbyters had not. 5. They had the privilege of sitting and voting in synods and councils. But in the 9th century this order, by the pope's tyranny, came to be laid aside in the Western church.

‘ But whatever effects the laying aside the Chorepiscopi might
 ‘ have in other Western nations, there is no visible reason to
 ‘ believe, that it had any influence on the English church; for
 ‘ that church was not founded till the inconvenience of the au-
 ‘ thority exercised by the Chorepiscopi was become visible, and
 ‘ provided against by the canons of the Christian church; and

without the consent of the bishop: and both the council of Ancyra and of Antioch discharge the Chorepiscopi from ordaining presbyters or deacon's διὰ τῆ ἐπισκόπου, separately from the bishop.

¹ Bingham's Orig. Eccles. vol. I.

‘ if

‘ if I mistake not, that office was never received in England
‘ till after the Norman conquest ¹.’

It may indeed be well doubted whether it was received there then; since the office of suffragan bishops ² was not the same with that of the Chorepiscopi. For though the ancient Chorepiscopi and these suffragans were in many things much of the same nature, yet in some respect these latter were new both in name and thing. The Chorepiscopi had no distinct see of their own, but were only ordained to a part of the city bishops fees; whereas these suffragans were actually bishops of other fees, though they did not reside upon them. They had their titles from places abroad *in partibus infidelium*, in which (though there were fixed fees, and they had been ordained to them) they could not remain with safety, those fees being in the possession of the Turks; and were commissioned by such bishops here in England, as were either so infirm as not to be able to go about their dioceses themselves, or were hindered from so doing by their attendance on parliament, or executing the great offices of state, to go about and visit them in their stead ³, to preach, celebrate orders, confirm, consecrate churches and nuns, and to execute such other things as were requisite to the episcopal office. Thus a writer of the fourteenth ⁴ century represented them: *Freres, says he, ben made bishops, to go and preche and convert beathen men, and leave this ghostly office and be suffragans in England* ⁵.

‘ Thus much is evident, that whereas neither the name nor
‘ the office of these suffragan bishops are to be found in the
‘ canons or histories of the English church before the Conquest,

¹ Innett's Orig. Anglic. Vol. II. p. 64.

² They were no other than the Chorepiscopi of the primitive times. Godolphin's Reports, p. 31. But this seems a mistake of this learned Civilian's.

³ See Append. N^o I.

⁴ About 1360.

⁵ Objections of Freres, c. 19. MS.

‘ and but very little of them for above an age after ; from the
 ‘ latter end of the *thirteenth*, and the beginning of the *fourteenth*
 ‘ century, down to the Reformation, our histories are every
 ‘ where full with their names and offices ; and there is scarce
 ‘ a registry in any bishop’s office, that does not afford us light
 ‘ enough to ascertain the names and the powers of their re-
 ‘ spective suffragan bishops.’ The learned Mr. Wharton pro-
 mised, if he had lived to finish his *Anglia Sacra*, to exhibit a
 perfect succession of these suffragan bishops in almost all the
 dioceses of England, for about two hundred years before the
 Reformation ; which seems a plain intimation that he could not
 trace them higher, or find any of them here before that time,
 or 1340¹.

The occasions of introducing these officers² are said to have
 been the same with those of settling arch-presbyters, or rural
 deans and archdeacons, viz. 1. The laying aside the *Chorepiscopi*
 in the western parts, as taking too much upon them³. 2. The
 public services⁴ which the diocesan bishops were more strictly
 tied to, as the king’s barons, in the Norman times⁵. 3. The
 separation of the ecclesiastical from the civil courts, and the va-
 riety of causes occasioned by the subtilties of the canonists,
 which made it impossible for the bishops to attend all the parts
 of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. But this last seems a mistake,
 grounded on a false supposition, that these suffragans were com-
 missioned to exercise episcopal jurisdiction.

¹ He found one here a century before, even in 1240. Vid. *Angl. Sacr.* vol. I. p. 349. l.

² Bishop Stillingfleet’s Duties, &c. of the paroch. clergy.

³ Ecclesiastical Cases, vol. I. p. 146.

⁴ These (in the absence of bishops upon embassies, or in multiplicity of bu-
 siness) did supply their places in matters of orders, but not in jurisdiction. Go-
 dolphin’s Repertor. p. 30.

⁵ Inett’s Orig. Anglic. vol. II. 15.

In the Manual according to the use of Sarum¹, the suffragan seems to be called the bishop's deputy, since, in the charge there given "to godfaders and godmoders," they are charged "to lerne
"the child, or fe that be learned the Pater noster, Ave, and Credo,
"after the lawe of all holy church, and in all goodly haste to
"be confermed of my lord of the diocese, or of his depute."

By courtesy were these suffragans commonly called lords. Thus I find it entered in a parish book of accounts in the reign of Philip and Mary:

"A reward given to my lord suffragan's servants when the
"chalice and corpus cloth were hallowed, 4d."

But so were the abbats of Favresham styled lords; and so are the bishops of Sodor and Man to this day, though they have no barony.

By what the old English writer says, whom I mentioned before, one would conclude, that these suffragans were English friers or regulars. They are generally represented by our historians as very ambitious, and of strong passions for the things of this world. As therefore they had always a fund of ready money, and could by that means make a powerful application to the court of Rome; it is no wonder that they took this opportunity of the diocesan bishops' want of deputies to supply their places, to gratify their ambitious and selfish dispositions. It appeared, that their being titular bishops of foreign sees was sometimes a step to their being promoted to one at home: their being deputies or suffragans of the diocesan bishops served to strengthen the interest of their order; and they got something, besides being paid, I suppose, by the bishops for acting as their deputies.

In the reign of king Henry VIII.² was an act made for nomination of suffragans, and consecration of them. In the

¹ Fol. xxxvii. a. ed. 1554.

² 1534.

preamble to it was observed, that, since the beginning of that parliament, good and honourable ordinances and statutes had been made and established, for elections, presentations, consecrations, and investing of archbishops and bishops of this realm, with all ceremonies appertaining unto the same; yet nevertheless no provisions had thitherto been made for suffragans, which had been accustomed to be had within this realm, for the more speedy administration of the sacraments, and other good, wholesome, and devout things, and laudable ceremonies, to the increase of God's honour, and for the commodity of good and devout people. By this act, 25 towns, and the Isle of Wight, are nominated to be taken and accepted for sees of bishops suffragans¹ to be made in this realm, and in Wales², viz.

¹ As the king is not obliged to give the suffragan a title within the diocese of the bishop who recommends him*, it being sufficient that the title be within the same province to which such bishop belongs†; I could never see any great propriety in exhibiting schemes of these suffragan sees ranged under the respective diocesan sees. Of these, however, the neatest and most correct is that which Dr. Drake has given us in his text of Matth. Parker, p. 32. where the only alterations necessary are, first, taking Bristol from Salisbury diocese, and adding it to that of Worcester; and, 2dly, altering Landavenis into Menevenis; Penreth being undoubtedly in Pembrokeshire, in the diocese of St. David's, the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and the deanry of Emlyn: Parker, in his own edition of 1572, is wild enough to the last degree. L.

² Here is not any for the smaller bishopricks of Rochester, Chester, Chichester, Hereford, and Lichfield. The learned writer of the Clergyman's Vade Mecum thought Pereth to be in the diocese of Carlisle; but this seems to be a mistake for Penrith, in that diocese, mentioned before in the act. He has, I think, quite omitted Bristol, which I suppose was in the large diocese of Lincoln, Bridgwater in that of Bath and Wells, Shrewsbury in the diocese of Worcester; and added Bridgenorth to the diocese of Hereford, and Pereth in he knew not what diocese. P. 47, Edit. 1715.

* Gibson's Codex, p. 134. note m.

† 26 Henry VIII. cap. 14. Sect. I.

TOWNS.	DIOCESE.	TOWNS.	DIOCESE.
Thetford, }	Norwich.	Bristow,	Carlisle.
Ipswich, }	London.	Penreth,	Bath and Wells.
Colchester,	Canterbury.	Bridgwater,	York.
Dover,		Nottingham,	Lincoln.
Guilford, }	Winchester.	Grantham,	York.
Southampton, }		Hull,	Lincoln.
Taunton,	Bath and Wells.	Huntingdon,	Ely.
Shaftesbury,	Sarum or Bristol.	Cambridge,	Durham.
Moulton,	Exeter.	Berwick,	Exeter.
Marlborough,	Sarum.	St. Germans,	Winchester.
Bedford, }	Lincoln.	Isle of Wight,	Landaff.
Leicester, }		Pereth,	
Shrewsbury,	Worcester.	Glocester,	

Of these, Bristow and Gloucester were soon after made the sees of diocesan bishops: and it is observed of the others, that there were not sees for suffragans in every diocese, there being provision made but for 18 or 19 of them at most. The king therefore was not obliged by this act to give the suffragans a title within the diocese of the bishop who recommended him, since a bishop might want a suffragan of whose diocese the act had taken no notice. But, generally speaking, the suffragans' titles were given within the diocese where they were to act and assist the bishop. The learned Mr. Wharton supposes¹ there were two

¹ In Henry Wharton's letter of Observations at the end of Strype's Memorials of Cranmer, p. 256, upon a passage in Strype belonging to the year 1537, we read: "In the first act of parliament, made in this reign*, touching suffragan bishops, certain titles were appointed, to which the said suffragans should be consecrated, taken from several of the chief towns in England; but it was not required, that the suffragan of any particular diocese should take his title from some town in that diocese, but was left at liberty to take it from any town [in the province] mentioned in that act; which was accordingly practised indifferently till the promulgation of the second act† concerning suffragans." This passage is here exactly transcribed; except that I have added the three words included between brackets, and have also in the very beginning placed two commas, one after *parliament*, another after *reign*, that that sense may be conveyed which Wharton seems

* Anno 1534, 26 Henry VIII.

† Anno 1558, 1 Eliz.

two acts of parliament made in this reign touching suffragan bishops; and intimated, that after the promulgation of the second act, the suffragan did not take his title indifferently from any town mentioned in the act, but from some one in the diocese where he was a suffragan. But that learned man seemed to have mistaken Q. Elizabeth's revival of this act, 1558, after the repeal of it by her sister Mary, 1554, for a second act.

The occasion of the abovesaid act was, as has been intimated, that in the act passed the year before¹, for electing and consecrating archbishops and bishops within this realm, no provision was made for the electing and consecrating suffragans. By this act therefore it was ordered, That no person should henceforth be presented to the see of Rome for the dignity of archbishop or bishop; but that, whensoever any presentment or nomination shall be made by the king, &c. every archbishop and bishop, to whose hands any such presentment shall be directed, shall, with all celerity, invest and consecrate the person nominate. This, it is observed, was done all this reign, till the establishment of a new form of consecration in the 3d year of king Edward VI. according to the form of consecration in the Roman pontifical; only, I suppose, with the omission of the oath of Fidelity and Obedience there required to be taken to the pope, which was utterly inconsistent with that enacted to be taken to the king, 28 Henry VIII. However this be, it is plain that, by this act, no directions were given for the presentment and consecration of suffragans. It was therefore ordained by this other act as above, that, for the future, every archbishop and bishop, dis-

to have intended; for most probably he only meant to insinuate, that the first act of parliament touching suffragan bishops was made in this reign, that is, Henry VIIth's. Accordingly, the two dates at the bottom, for further illustration, are also added by me. L.

¹ 25 Henry VIII.

posed, to have a suffragan, should name two persons to the king, who should choose one, and present him to the archbishop of the province for consecration. This, it is observed, was making these suffragans more like the ancient Chorepiscopi, or bishops of the country, to distinguish them from the proper bishops of the city or see; they being consecrated to officiate in the diocese, and having their titles from some place in it, and not having any fixed see of their own. And yet this was not always the case of these suffragans. For instance, the bishop of London had a suffragan with the title of Bedford, in the diocese of Lincoln; the bishop of Ely another, with the title of Colchester, in the diocese of London; and the bishop of St. Asaph, for whose diocese no suffragan was provided by the act, a third with the title of Shaftesbury, in the diocese of Sarum or Bristol¹.

By the same act², it was farther enacted, That all such suffragans, as shall hereafter exercise the offices aforesaid, by the commission of the bishop, for the better maintenance of his dignity, may have two benefices with cure; any former act made to the contrary notwithstanding: And that the residence of him that shall be suffragan over the diocese where he shall have commission, shall serve him for his residence as sufficiently as if he was resident upon any other his benefice.

This act the learned bishop Burnet and Mr. Joseph Bingham have represented as an attempt made to restore the Chorepiscopi under the name of Suffragan bishops. But this the famous Mr. Jeremy Collier³, out of a violent prejudice to the bishop of

¹ The fact here referred to bears date in 1538, at which time Bristol was not the title of a diocesan, but only of a suffragan, see. See Life of archbishop Cranmer, by J. Strype, p. 7. L.

² § 7, 8.

³ He mentions, from Wharton, one Peter Corbariensis as Chorepiscopus, or suffragan, to Stephen bishop of London, 1329. But it has been shewn, that a Chorepiscopus and suffragan was not the same. By the likeness of their names and order,

of Sarum, which led him to oppose almost every thing he wrote, right or wrong, thought fit to contradict. He denied that the Chorepiscopi, whom he confounds with the suffragan bishops, were put down from the 9th century, though it is matter of fact, in which all learned men are agreed, that they were laid aside at that time. It is certain Mr. Collier did not know what the Chorepiscopi were, since he asserts that their character was full and entire; whereas they had not the full and entire power of conferring orders, but were limited or confined by their commissions to the exercise of such powers only as they had granted by them from time to time. He did not know what those suffragans were, whose office, the act says, was customary in these kingdoms.

Though there was no distinct revenue provided for these suffragans, settled by the act of Henry VIII. they had a very handsome maintenance, being commonly dignitaries of the church, and possessed of very considerable cures.

Thus Dr. Richard Rogers¹, the last suffragan bishop of Dover, was dean of Canterbury, master of Eastbridge Hospital, and rector of Chart-Magna, to which he was inducted, January 19, 1567.

Archbishop Cranmer is said to have made a distinction between the diocesan bishops and these suffragans, in his treatment of them at his palace²: in that whereas the former sat with

order, and their time of living, one would be tempted to imagine that Peter de Corbario and Petrus Corbariensis was the same man, of whom the following account is given by Murimuth: "Eodem anno 1328, Petrus de Corbario, de ordine fratrum minorum, qui de consilio et auxilio Ludovici ducis Baviaræ in civitate Roma in papam se fecit coronari: Idem Petrus antipapæ eundem Ludovicum in regem Romanorum, contra statum ecclesiæ coronavit. Iste antipapa cardinales, et alios officarios, quos verus papa solebat habere, creavit."

¹ He died May 19, 1597.

² The words of Mr. Wharton's letter, here referred to, are as follows: "In those days suffragan bishops, however usual, were treated with contempt enough, not wont to be admitted to dine at the archbishop's own table in the hall of the
" arch-

with him at his own table, the suffragans dined at a table below his, which was called the Almoner's table, at which sat the archbishop's chaplains, and all guests of the clergy beneath diocesan bishops and abbats. This table was above the steward's table, at which sat all other gentlemen. In a late account of these suffragans¹, we are told, that Mr. Wharton, in his letter printed at the end of Strype's Memorials of archbishop Cranmer, tells us, that our archbishops and bishops treated them with contempt enough, and generally made them dine at their steward's table². But the letter itself shews, that this is all fiction, and an abuse of the memories of our archbishops, &c. and of Mr. Wharton himself. Though indeed so far is dining at an archbishop's steward's table from being thought even now a being treated with contempt, that I have had the honour of dining there more than once, when one or two diocesan bishops sat at the upper end of it.

The learned Mr. Collier observed very wisely, that there were actually such prelates as these suffragans at the making the fore-mentioned statute. Yes, who ever denied it? Robert King, abbat of Osney, and titular bishop of Reonen, was suffragan to the bishop of Lincoln, 1541, and made bishop of Oxford, 1542, and died 1557. But was he a Chorepiscopus, ordained to any part of the diocese of Lincoln, or such a suffragan as was appointed by this act? Certainly no, as appears by his title.

“ archbishop's palace. There were generally three tables spread in the archbishop's
 “ hall, and served at the same time: The archbishop's table, at which ordinarily
 “ sat none but peers of the realm, privy-counsellors, and gentlemen of the greatest
 “ quality. The almoner's table, at which sat the chaplains, and all guests of the
 “ clergy beneath diocesan bishops and abbots. The steward's table, at which sat
 “ all other gentlemen. The suffragan bishops then were wont to sit at the almoner's
 “ table.” P. 258. L.

¹ Dr. Brett's Letter, printed above, p. 4.

² *Præsente episcopo proprio nullum locum honoris habet episcopus suffraganeus, sed tantum sedet supra canonicos.* Bauldry, *Manuale Sacrarum Cæremoniarum*, p. 444. edit. Venet. 1673.

However this be, it appears that, in conformity to this act, archbishop Cranmer, about 1540, had Richard Thornden, prebendary of Canterbury, for suffragan of Dover; in which office he continued till his death, 1558. Whether any one was appointed immediately to succeed him, I do not know; but in 1568 archbishop Parker, according to the directions of this act, recommended to the queen in writing, under his seal, Richard Rogers, B. D. and John Butler, LL. B. canon of Christ Church, Canterbury, vicar of Minstre in Tenet, and ; humbly supplicating her majesty to nominate one of them, and grant him the style, name, title, and dignity, of Suffragan of Dover. Her majesty, accordingly, by her letters patent sealed with her privy seal, and dated May 12, nominated Rogers, and commanded the archbishop to consecrate him thereto; and about sixteen years after, September 6, 1584, promoted him to the deanry of Canterbury. On archbishop Grindal's death, 1583, Whitgift, who succeeded him, granted Rogers a new commission to act as suffragan of Dover; as I suppose archbishop Grindal had done on the death of Parker. However this be, the commission¹ empowered Rogers to catechise and confirm the children of the diocese and province of Canterbury, according to the reformed rites, and to ordain deacons and priests of those of the same diocese and province, and such as brought him letters dimissory from other dioceses in the province; and to do all other things pertaining to the pontifical office.

By this it seems as if, on the demise or translation of the diocesan bishop, the commission given by him to the suffragan was void, and to be renewed or not at the pleasure of the successor. Archbishop Whitgift's commission to his suffragan Rogers intimates as if he had authority given to him by it to

¹ Appendix, N^o II. a. p. 21.

exercise this episcopal office any where in the province as well as in the diocese of Canterbury ; perhaps by this was the suffragan of an archbishop distinguished from the suffragan of a diocesan or bishop of a province.

The famous Dr. George Hickes styled himself *Episcopus Suffraganeus Thetfordiensis* in the diocese of Norwich, and claimed and put in ure an authority of celebrating orders in the diocese of London, and ordained Laurence Howel priest in his oratory in the parish of St. Andrew's Oldbourne, two years after his commission was voided by the death of Dr. William Lloyd, the deprived bishop of Norwich. This was directly contrary to the practice and usage of the suffragans of the bishops of the church of England ever since the fore-mentioned act was made : And an honest and understanding man would therefore have scrupled making the declaration required to be made in the ordering of priests, that " he thought in his heart, that he was truly called " to the order and ministry of Priesthood according to the order " of this Church of England."

By the reformation of the ecclesiastical laws, no manner of notice is taken of any bishops-suffragan ; only adjutors are ordered to be provided, in case a bishop be ill, of any desperate distemper, or very aged. But it seems a consideration well worthy of the goodness and wisdom of the prelate who proposed it ¹, for what causes these suffragans have been so long disused, and how far the revival of them would be serviceable to the English church. One thing seems to make them necessary in our larger dioceses, and those in which the bishops themselves do not or cannot reside ; and that is the due and regular performance of Confirmation, which ought to be celebrated once at least every year ; and at such convenient distances that people may easily resort to it ² : whereas, by the manner of

¹ Codex, &c.

² See Appendix, N^o III. p. 23.

its being performed now once perhaps in four or five years, and in so few places, and at such great distances as 15 or 16 miles, the design of it is in a manner lost. Nor is this all. The diocesan bishops are absent from their dioceses, some altogether, and others the most part of the year. Their archdeacons follow their bishop's example; and no wonder, since the habitation, or residence, of many of them is at 200 miles distance from their archdeaconries: whereas, if any regard was had to the church of Christ, such learned and good men would be made archdeacons, as were beneficed in the several archdeaconries, and lived with and among the clergy whom they inspected. But this is unhappily prevented in the province of Canterbury, by the archbishop's making so many archdeaconries his options, and disposing of them to his chaplains and favourites, however unqualified by their having cures at so great and unreasonable a distance from them.

By the canons of 1603, N^o 35. 60. 135. suffragans are supposed as then in being, and executing their office of conferring orders, confirming, and visiting the dioceses of the bishops whose suffragans they were, and as much a part of our ecclesiastical constitution as archbishops, bishops, chancellors, commissaries, archdeacons, and officials¹. But it has been the fate of these canons hitherto to be either defended or neglected, just as they suited mens interests, or were agreeable or not to their passions. When king George I. came to the crown, a sudden transport of heat and zeal was shewn in defence of the 55th canon, because it seemed to justify the inclination of the defenders not to pray for that prince, by men who took no more notice of the obligation of the other canons, particularly of canon 41, than if they were never made.

The 135th canon supposes suffragans to be entitled to take and receive fees for causes incident to their office. If the

¹ Canon 135.

taking these any wife clashed or interfered with those of the chancellor ¹, archdeacon, &c. one need not wonder, that the suffragans were laid aside, let them have been of what use they would. But even this canon is a proof of the observation just now made, that these canons are observed or not, as they suit the interest or inclination of people. By it, it is provided, that
 ‘ no bishop, suffragan, chancellor, commissary, archdeacon,
 ‘ official, nor any other exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction what-
 ‘ soever, nor any register of any ecclesiastical courts, nor any
 ‘ minister belonging to any of the said officers or courts, shall
 ‘ hereafter, for any cause incident to their several offices, take
 ‘ or receive any other or greater fees, than such as were certified
 ‘ to the most reverend father in God, John ², late archbishop of
 ‘ Canterbury, in the year of our Lord God 1597, and were by
 ‘ him ratified and approved; under pain that every such judge,
 ‘ officer, or minister offending herein, shall be suspended from
 ‘ the exercise of their several offices, for the space of six months
 ‘ for every such offence.’

By the 136th canon, a table of these rates and fees is appointed to be placed by the registers, in the registry, &c. a copy of which in the year 1671 was printed by the right reverend Dr. Anthony Sparrow, then lord bishop of Exeter..

It is further provided by the 135th canon, ‘ that no fee or
 ‘ money shall be received, either by the archbishop, or any bishop
 ‘ or suffragan, either directly or indirectly, for admitting of any
 ‘ into sacred orders; nor, that any other person or persons under
 ‘ the said archbishop, bishop, or suffragan, shall, for parchment,
 ‘ writing, wax, sealing, or any other respect thereunto appertain-
 ‘ ing, take above ten shillings.’

¹ By a paper in the Appendix, N° II. b. p. 22, it appears, the suffragan and archdeacon joined in the execution of the bishop's orders; the suffragan signing first as the superior officer.

² Whitgift.

A P P E N D I X. N° I.

An extract from an instrument of Archbishop PECKHAM, requiring the bishop of LICHFIELD, in consideration of his infirmities, to provide a suffragan,

— qui circumeat, prædicando, ecclesias dedicando, virgines consecrando, ordines celebrando, parvulos confirmando, et alia exequendo quæ ad episcopale officium requiruntur.

An extract from archbishop CRANMER's commission to RICHARD YNGWORTH, S. T. P. prior of the house of Langley Regis, suffragan of Dover;

— “ ad confirmandum, sacri chrismatis unctione, pueros quoscunque infra civitatem et dioc^{es} nostras Cant^{ie}, et jurisdictiones nostras, et ecclesiæ nostræ Christi Cant^{ie} immediatas, ac jurisdictionem nostram villæ Calisiæ, et Marchias ejusdem.— Nec non altaria, calices, vestimenta, et alia ecclesiæ ornamenta quæcunque et ea concernentia benedicendum; locaque profana, si quæ inveneris, de quibus te inquirere volumus, a divinorum celebratione legitime suspendendum. Ecclesias etiam et cœmeteria, sanguinis vel seminis effusione polluta forsan, vel polluenta, reconciliandum, ecclesias et altaria noviter ædificata consecrandum: Omnes ordines minores quibuscunque civitatis, dioceseos, et jurisdictionum nostrarum prædictarum ipsos ordines a te recipere volentibus et ad hoc habilibus conferendum; ac etiam oleum sanctum chrismatis et sacre unctionis consecrandum; cæteraque omnia et singula, quæ ad officium pontificale in præmissis, vel aliquo præmissorum, quovismodo pertinent, vel pertinere poterunt, faciendum, exercendum, et expediendum, tibi, tenore presentium¹, committimus vices nostras et plenam in Domino potestatem.

N° II. a.

A commission from Archbishop WHITGIFT, to Dr. RICHARD ROGERS, dean of Canterbury, and bishop suffragan of Dover, 1583².

Johannes, divina providentia, Cantuar^{ie} archiepiscopus, totius Angliæ primas et metropolitanus, dilecto nobis in Christo venerabili confratri nostro Ricardo Rogers, episcopo suffraganeo sedis Dover, nostræ Cantuar^{ie} dioceseos, salutem et fraternam

¹ Such commission as the bishop shall think requisite, reasonable, and convenient
Codex Jur. Eccles. Anglic. Appendix.

² From the Register of Archbishop Whitgift.

in Domino charitatem. Ad catechizand' et confirmand' pueros quorumcunque subditorum utriusque sexus nostræ dioceseos et provinciæ Cantuar', juxta morem et ritum modernos ecclesiæ Anglicanæ in ea parte pie et salubriter editos et ordinatos; nec non sacros diaconatus et presbyteratus ordines quibuscunque subditis nostræ diocesis et provinciæ Cantuar', et aliis personis literas dimissorias suorum diocesanorum, et titulos sufficientes exhibentibus, si eas habiles et idoneas tam moribus et ætate quam etiam literatura inveneris (super quibus conscientiam tuam coram Altissimo oneramus), nullumque alium legitimum eis in ea parte obsistat impedimentum, juxta et secundum morem et ritum ecclesiæ Anglicanæ in ea parte piè et salubriter ordinatum et sancitum, conferendos, ipsosque et eorum quemlibet ad hujusmodi sacros ordines admittend' et promovendum'; cæteraque omnia et singula alia ad officium pontificale in præmissis, vel in aliquo præmissorum, spectanda et pertinenda. Et quæ in ea parte necessaria fuerint, seu quomodolibet requisita, fraternitati vestræ vices nostras committimus, et plenam in Domino, tenore præsentium, concedimus facultatem. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum præsentibus apponi fecimus, Datum in manerio nostro de Lambeheth, undecimo die mensis Decembris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo tertio, et nostræ translationis primo.

Nº II. b.

To our loving Frende Mr. BROMELL (Vicar) of Minster
in Thanet. (An Original.)

Salutem in Christo. We have received letters from our very good lord the archbishop of Cant' his Grace, whereby, accordyng to such directions as his Grace hath from her Majestie and the Lords of her most honourable Councell, We are to will, require and charge you, that, calling to yow the churchewardens, side-men, and others, such as you shall thinke most convenient, you and they make a true, plaine, and particular answer to these articles subscribed, and thereunt sett your and their hands, and the same your answer yow send to us to Cant' at or before the fourteenth day of January next. Dated the 12th of December, 1595.

Your very loving freinds,

Rt. DOVER,
CHA. FOTHERBY.

What popish recusants have you within your parish? of what estate, condition, degree, or value in lyvelyhode, and whether they be howsholders or noe?

Whether knowe you any such Popish recusants that be vagrants and fugitives from their dwellinge; and whether they wander, and to whom they commonlie resorte?

¹ Charles Fotherby was collated to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, Jan. 28, 1596, Le Neve. But this is a mistake (as appears by Reg. Whitgift, part II. vol. 26. b.) for 1594, when Redman was promoted to the see of Norwich, June 10.

Whether

Whether have you anie sectarie recusants within your parish, of what estate, condition, and degre in livelihood they be; and whether they bee householders or noe?

Whether knowe you any sectarie recusants that be vagrants and sumtimes from their dwelling; and whether they wander, and to whom they commonly resort?

Whether be anye indited by order of Lawe, and what penalties bene answerable to her majestie?

N^o III.

An extract of a letter written to the most reverend Dr. WILLIAM WAKE, lord archbishop of Canterbury his Grace, concerning Confirmation, May 14, 1724, with some additions.

— Your Grace will excuse my adding, on the account of your approaching visitation, somewhat relating to that part of it, the confirming the youth of your diocese. Of the abuses of this excellent institution, I have too often had occasion to be very sensible, and in my narrow sphere have done all I could to remedy them. But I am but one, and I see the current of my brethren and the people run strong against me. The common opinion is, that Confirmation is only having the Bishop's blessing, and that children of any age are capable of that. Nay, it has been attempted to be maintained to me, that a bare ability of saying or repeating the words of the Church Catechism is all the qualification which our Church requires for persons being admitted to confirmation. According to these false notions, has your Grace abundance more trouble given you than needs, whenever your Grace confirms. In pursuance of the first, that Confirmation is only being bishoped, or receiving the bishop's blessing, or, as a poor ignorant old woman at Canterbury called it, "the bishop's polling the folks," because he laid his hands on their heads, your Grace has those come to be confirmed who have many of them been confirmed twice or thrice, and some every time your Grace or your predecessor have confirmed in your diocese; because, as they say, they can't have a good thing too often. Agreeable to the other, children in hanging-sleeves, who have no other reason for coming than seeing a bishop, are presented to your Grace to be confirmed. This it is that makes Confirmations so tumultuous and disorderly, and so very unlike a religious solemnity.

I have often had occasion to observe, that our common people have by tradition too many of the principles of Paganism and Popery. Now, according to the Manual *in usum Sarum*, Godfathers, &c. were ordered "to keep the children from fire and water to the age of seven yeres, and then in all goodlye haste to bring them to be confirmed of my lord of the dyocese, or of his depute."

Our canonist Lyndwood's gloss on the word *pueros* is, that by the word *puer* *proprie intelligitur qui est major septennio, sed minor 14 annis*. By the Trent Catechism twelve years old is ordered to be the latest time, or oldest age of persons to be confirmed, and it is intimated as if it had been usual for children to be confirmed before

before they were seven years old. And so Vicecomes cites *Edmundus Cantuar. in speculo ecclesiæ*, as affirming, that *infra quinque annos ad ultimum postquam natus fuerit infans potest confirmari*. I though indeed any age almost after they could speak might be sufficient then, when the children to be confirmed were only to be learned by rote the *Pater-noster*, *Ave*, and *Credo*, in Latin; and Confirmation was only the bishop's signing them with the sign of the cross, and confirming them with the ointment of salvation.

But I need not observe to your Grace, that this can never be the intention of our Reformed Church, which though it mention no age in particular, yet has sufficiently intimated that they who are confirmed ought to be somewhat more than children, that they should be come to years of discretions. Thus the very title of the order of Confirmation runs: "The Order of Confirmation, or laying on of hands upon those that are baptized, and come to years of discretion." The exhortation to god-fathers, &c. supposes the infant able to learn what a solemn vow, promise, and profession, he hath at baptism made by them; and the solemn question asked them by the bishop at their confirmation, "Whether they do, in the presence of God and of that congregation, renew the solemn promise and vow that was made in their name at their Baptism," plainly supposes, that they know and are sensible what it is: that they have learned what was promised and undertaken for them at their baptism, and that not by rote or in an unknown tongue, as parrots and magpies talk and chatter; but in such a manner as to understand and be sensible of the solemn vow, promise, and profession, which was then made in their names by their sureties. Were all who are admitted to confirmation thus qualified, I need not observe how useful this ordinance would be, nor how many the good effects of it. But this will never be, unless the bishops themselves interpose, and actually repel children who come to be confirmed, or declare they will confirm none who are not come to years of discretion.

I beg leave to observe further to your Grace, that it would very much contribute to your Grace's ease, and the more solemn and orderly administration of this useful and wholesome ordinance, if, as canon LXI. requires ministers to prepare children or young persons for confirmation, and the Rubric orders that the curate of every parish shall either bring, or send in writing, the names of all such persons within his parish as he shall think fit to be presented to the bishop to be confirmed; so care be taken that none be presented to your Grace but such whose names are in such lists. This I mention the rather, because experience has shewn me, that, for want of this order, the minister is little regarded on these occasions, since they know very well, they can get to be confirmed whether he approves them or not.

In the second council at Oxford it was ordered, that the parish priests should frequently admonish parents to bring their baptised children to confirmation, whenever they heard of the bishop's being near them. On this our canonist Lyndwood² noted, that the common usage was, for bishops to appoint the places where they confirmed at such convenient distances, that no one should have occasion to go above seven miles from their own homes to attend on them.

¹ By the 112th canon, requiring all of the age of sixteen to receive the Communion at Easter, one would imagine that it was thought, that under that age was not reckoned being come to years of discretion.

² P. 34. ed. Oxon. 1679.

Some Account of that Species of PRELATES
formerly existing in England, usually called
“ BISHOPS *in Partibus Infidelium*.”

In a Letter from the Rev. Mr. PEGGE to Dr. DUCAREL.

DEAR SIR,

AN occasion was offered in a late Memoir, read at the Society of Antiquaries, April 23, 1784¹, to say something of our Suffragan Bishops, whose titles were borrowed from places *in partibus infidelium*, commonly called bishops *in partibus*, of which we find several before the Reformation, that is, before the statute 26 Hen. VIII. by which these suffragan, or assisting prelates, now usually called coadjutors², were all to take their titles from places here at home; the several places are therein mentioned. But as the subject is not common, and the nature and employments of this species of prelates may not be understood generally, or by all, and the matter moreover seems not foreign to the design of the antiquarian institution, it may not be improper to resume it, and to treat it somewhat more distinctly in a particular paper; and this is proposed to be done in the following diatribe.

The mode of proceeding appears to have been this. The diocesan who wanted an assistant, or one of these bishops *in partibus*, preferred his petition to the pope, declaring the grounds and reasons of his application, recommending the person by

¹ And ordered to be printed in the Seventh Volume of the Archæologia.

² The word in bishop Longland's register, to be cited below, is *coepiscopus*.

name whom he wished to have, and giving him a laudable character. This we learn from the register of John Longland, bishop of Lincoln, where his lordship's supplication to Clement VII. dated 13 May, 1529, in this behalf, is entered. The instrument being short, I propose to annex it to this memoir¹. The observations I make upon it, are these.

1. The pope's leave and consent were in these times absolutely necessary.

2. The title being never once mentioned in the body of the prayer seems to shew, that the designation and appointment of that rested entirely with his holiness; and indeed well it might, as these suffragans had no baronies.

3. That though in this case the party was to be consecrated, 'ut in causis præmissis, ceterisque, circa pastorem curam *infra* *diocesis meam* et alibi exercendis in exonerationem conscientie meæ mihi suffragari possit;' yet on other occasions there was a limitation. Thus, 15 July, 1533, Thomas Swillington was appointed suffragan to bishop Longland, but his district was confined to the two archdeaconries of Lincoln and Leicester². And the power of Matthew Makerell, A. 1535, extended no farther than the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow³.

4. The investiture of Halam, the person recommended by Longland and prior of Newstede near Stamford, with the episcopal character, did not require him to relinquish his station as a prior, or prevent his continuance in religion; since there is reason to think he remained in that post till his death⁴, and that he had doubtless a subprior to officiate for him in the house, on all occasions of absence. Thus again, Robert Kynge, installed abbat of Osney, A. 1541, was nevertheless a suffragan

¹ See p. 35.

² Bishop Longland's Register, A. 1533.

³ Ibid. A. 1535.

⁴ See the Memoir on the Winkburne Seal.

of bishop Longland, by the foreign title of *Reonen*, was actually consecrated before that year, and remained such when he surrendered his monasteries ¹. All shewing, that the profession of religion, as they called it, was by no means inconsistent with the enjoyment of a prelacy in *partibus*, were the parties in esteem for their morals and learning. They had their respective houses, I apprehend, by commendam ².

Now to avoid the trouble and expence of seeking to Rome, which also took up much time, both the monasteries ³ and the diocesans ⁴ often employed Irish prelates to perform the necessary episcopal duties and offices: The exempt monasteries, for those are what I now speak of, would also call in any other English bishop, but their own natural diocesan ⁵.

At the time of the Reformation, a very material alteration, as one may easily imagine, was made, in the business of appointing these *coepiscopi*. An act passed 26 Henry VIII. appointing towns in England for their titles, as Dover, Nottingham, Hull, &c. to the number of twenty-six; and there have been several such suffragans with English titles since the Reformation. But I shall concern myself no farther with these extraordinary prelates, than to add the two following remarks from my late friend Dr. Thomas Brett ⁶, and two instruments of archbishop Cranmer ⁷.

First, as to the mode of creating; if a bishop desires a suffragan, he, according to the act of Henry VIII. is to present two persons to the king, who chuses one of them, gives him the title of

¹ See the Memoir on the Winkburne Seal.

² Thus Episcopus Neapolitanus was commendator of the priory of Christ church, Hants. Burnet, Ref. I. p. 148. 2d paging.

³ M. Paris, in Vit. p. 78. 82. Thorn, Chron. col. 2038.

⁴ Mem. of Rog. de Weseham, p. 39. Thorn, Chron. col. 2039.

⁵ Thorn, Chron. col. 1835. 2119. M. Paris, in Vit. p. 78.

⁶ Drake, Eborac, p. 540.

⁷ Strype, Mem. of Cranmer, p. 40, 41. of Appendix.

one of the towns mentioned in the act, and orders the consecration.

2. In 1592, John Sterne was consecrated bishop of Colchester, and was the last we meet with.

As to the nature of these suffragans, whether of foreign or domestic titles, Mons. Rapin and Mr. Wharton¹ represent them as Chorepiscopi; which certainly is not much amiss, though they were not exactly the same, as may appear in the sequel.

The Chorepiscopi of the primitive church were such as performed the episcopal function in country-places, as the name imports, whilst other prelates resided and officiated in cities². They were assistants to these latter; for, as Mr. Bingham informs³, when the dioceses became enlarged by the conversion of pagans in villages⁴ at a great distance from the city church, the urbical prelates appointed and associated these adjutors themselves, who therefore were sometimes styled *Vicarii*⁵. They dwindled at last into Archpresbyters and rural deans, so that their episcopal character was totally abolished⁶. However, they continued long in England⁷, Lanfranc being the person that extinguished them here⁸. Matters continued in this state, till about the year 1325, when, as Mr. Wharton, who had penetrated deeply into this business, remarks, our prelates *in partibus* were first instituted⁹.

¹ Rapin's Hist. vol. I. p. 803. Wharton, A. S. I. p. 64.

² Spelman, Gloss.

³ Bingham, Antiq. of Christian Church, lib. II. ch. 14.

⁴ They were termed Pagans, from *Pagi*, villages.

⁵ Spelman, Gloss. The bishops *in partibus* were also called *Vicarii*. Thorn, Chron. col. 2039. Wharton, A. S. I. p. 238. 791.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Harris's Hist. of Kent, p. 491. Collier, Hist. I. p. 213.

⁸ Collier, Hist. I. p. 213.

⁹ Wharton, in Strype's Cranmer, p. 256 of Appendix, where he says, he could exhibit a succession of the suffragan bishops in question for about 200 years before the Reformation. The first I have met with is A. 1325.

The origin and occasion of this new establishment, here was, to be aiding and assisting to the archbishops, and bishops with large dioceses, and also to perform all prelatical duties in exempt monasteries. Mr. Strype observes, in regard to the former, that before the Reformation, 'the bishops diocesans, either for their own ease, or because of their necessary absence from their dioceses, in ambassies abroad, or attendance upon the court or civil affairs, procured [them] to be consecrated, to reside in their steads'.¹ And it is undoubtedly true, that in these times, the great secular ecclesiastics, archbishops and bishops, were often engaged in the high offices of lord chancellor, lord treasurer, &c. and frequently sent abroad upon embassies; they were subject moreover to age and infirmities; and some of their dioceses, as well as provinces, were immensely large and extensive, as Lincoln and Lichfield, for example.

In regard to the monasteries; 'most of the great abbies,' says Dr. Brett, 'procured Bulls from Rome to exempt them from episcopal jurisdiction, and to be immediately subject to the Pope only. But having occasion for episcopal offices to be performed in their monasteries, to consecrate altars, chalices, vestments, and other ecclesiastical ornaments, and to confirm novices taken into their houses, they found, if on such occasions they should apply to any diocesan bishop, it would be taken as a submission to his jurisdiction; and therefore they got one of their own monks to be consecrated a bishop, with some foreign title (most commonly a title in Greece, or some part of the Greek church), who could therefore challenge no jurisdiction in any part of England; though, with the consent of those who had jurisdiction here, he might exercise any part of the episcopal function'.² Now as to procuring their

¹ Strype, Life of Cranmer, p. 36. and Dr. Brett's Letter in Drake's Ebor, p. 540.

² Dr. Brett, l. c.

own monks to be ordained bishops, I have not found any instances of that, in such authorities as I have had an opportunity of seeing; on the contrary, whenever the exempt religious houses wanted the service of a bishop, they would call in and use any other prelate, English, British¹, or Irish², but their own, for fear this latter should make a precedent of the case, as the learned doctor has stated, and found a claim of right, or ordinary jurisdiction, upon it. Thus, when the bishop of St. Asaph made chrism, and holy oil, in the great abbey of St. Alban's, Matthew Paris remarks pointedly, '*eodem episcopo nullatenus vices episcopi Lincolnienfis gerente in aliquo*'.³ The doctor, however, has very rightly observed, that these suffragans, though they had foreign titles, were all Englishmen⁴.

The next thing to be considered seems to be, what kind of offices these *coepiscopi* were permitted to exercise, whence the true nature of their employment and constitution will be more fully developed. Their offices may be ranged thus, from Mr. Strype⁵.

They confirmed children; but Dr. Brett seems to understand by this, the confirming of novices taken into religious houses.

They blessed altars, chalices, vestments, &c.

They suspended profane and unconsecrated places, and reconciled polluted churches and church-yards. Dr. Harris, who always wrote in haste, gives it thus: 'To suspend from places and churches, and to restore to them,' applying it to persons;

¹ M. Paris, p. 884. Richard bishop of Bangor resided then at St. Albans.

² Thorn, Chron. inter X Script. col. 1835. 2119. M. Paris, in Vit. p. 78. 82.

³ M. Paris, in Vit. p. 82.

⁴ See him, l. c.

⁵ Strype, Life of Cranmer, p. 62. Appendix, No XXII. adding Dr. Harris, Hist. of Kent, p. 491. and M. Paris, in Vit. p. 82.

but

but in the original of Mr. Strype, l. c. it relates to places not consecrated, or profaned.

They consecrated and dedicated new churches or chapels.

They conferred the lesser orders, creating readers, subdeacons, exorcists, &c.

They made chrism and holy oil.

They baptized, blessed, and consecrated bells¹; but this is not mentioned by Mr. Strype; probably because when archbishop Cranmer's commission passed, from which he borrowed his account, this foolish ceremony had ceased.

Lastly, they granted indulgences for a few days².

The state and condition of our suffragans was not very variable; they wore the pontifical habit indeed upon occasions, as appears from the effigies of Thomas Swillington in the Winkburne seal, and were stiled Lords³, though, having no baronies or jurisdiction, they were not peers, or lords of parliament. However, they had no voice in synods and councils⁴, as their predecessors the chorepiscopi had⁵. They were limited often as to district, having only certain archdeaconries out of many assigned them⁶; and at and after the Reformation the commission by which they acted was revocable⁷, and this was but a natural consequence of their appointment by their respective diocesans, and their enjoying no jurisdiction; but whether it was so more anciently with the Chorepiscopi may be doubted. Lastly, though the archbishop of Canterbury shewed his suffragan extraordinary respect whenever he attended him, yet he was treated at the

¹ M. Paris, in Vit. p. 82.

² Wharton, A. S. I. p. 349.

³ Dr. Brett, l. c.

⁴ Strype, Mem. of Cranmer, p. 285. of Appendix.

⁵ Mr. Bingham, l. c.

⁶ See the Memoir on the Winkburne seal, ut supra.

⁷ Strype, Mem. of Cranmer, N° XXII. of Append.

palace,

palace, as Mr. Wharton expresses it, *with contempt enough*, being not admitted to dine at the archbishop's own table, but at the almoner's, or second table ¹. Little is known in regard to the maintenance of these suffragans; and yet one cannot but suppose, that as they were designed to represent the person of the diocesan and to act for him, some stipend adequate to their dignity and the support of that must have been assigned them. Nothing, however, of this kind appears either in Longland's petition to the Pope, or Archbishop Cranmer's commission to Richard Thornden ²; and therefore we are left to imagine, that some private agreement, or stipulation, passed between the parties, the diocesan and suffragan, in respect of the allowance; and this, whatever it was, would certainly be increased by the perquisites and presents, the suffragan would occasionally receive from those whom he served and obliged with his episcopal functions.

Queen Mary, acting always in opposition to her father in religious matters, restored these bishops *in partibus* ³; but in the next reign they were again suppressed, and the replaced English titles continued almost to the end of that reign, as we have seen above.

I should be happy, Sir, if I could here present you with a tolerable list of the bishops *in partibus*; Dr. Brett speaks of a catalogue he could give of between 30 and 40 suffragans with foreign titles ⁴. Mr. Drake says, the names of several of these subordinate prelates occur in the registers at York, and wonders so exact a man as Mr. Torre omitted taking a catalogue of them ⁵: but the words of Mr. Wharton on this subject are still

¹ Wharton, in Strype's Cranmer, p. 258. Dr. Brett commits a small mistake here, by seating him at the third, or steward's table.

² Dr. Brett, l. c.

³ Harris, Hist. of Kent, p. 491.

⁴ Dr. Brett, l. c.

⁵ Drake's Ebor. p. 539.

more

more remarkable; 'that if it pleased God to permit him to finish
'his *Anglia Sacra*, he should exhibit a perfect succession of
'suffragan bishops in almost all the dioceses of England, for
'about 200 years before the Reformation'. This was written
about 1693, but a year before he died; so that, I fear, his labours
on this head are entirely lost, and the damage irreparable, as
no one, I am persuaded, is, at this time, so well qualified to
perform the task as Mr. Wharton was. And yet these suffragans
were doubtless men of some figure and consequence in their
day, and had obtained a character for prudence, sobriety, and
learning, all which may be predicated, with some degree of
certainty, of Robert Kynge above-mentioned, who in 1542 was
made the first bishop of Oxford for his great and conspicuous
merits.

The titles I have been able to recover are only these few.

Carboniensis Petrus, 1325. Thorn, Chron. col. 2039. The place must be in
Hungary; for the same person, col. 2038 is called *Petrus episcopus Hun-*
gariae. He was suffragan to archbishop of Canterbury Walter Reynolds.
Thorn, l. c.

Chalcedon. Matthew Makerell, abbot of Burlings, 1535. Register of Longland
bishop of Lincoln, whose suffragan he was; see before. He was to exercise
jurisdiction within the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow. Chalcedon is
in Bithynia.

Callipolis. John Young, 1517. Wood Ath. Ox. I. 663. Gallipoli in Thrace.

Hungary. v. *Carboniensis*.

Hippolitaneus. John. Strype, Life of Cranmer, p. 37. 71. This is conceived to be
a corruption, and to mean Hippo in Numidia. See Appendix, p. 256.

John. Suffragan to archbishop Edmund 1240. Ang. Sac. I. p. 349.

Lacedemon. Thomas Woulf. Wood, Ath. Oxon. I. col. 650.

Lydensis. Thomas Bele or Beel. Wood, ibid. p. 666. Judæa².

Monyonensis. John Bell, bishop of Mayo in Ireland, as in Mr. Batteley's Cant. Sacra,
p. 602. where he is referred to A. D. 1492, and is the same whom Dr.
Harris, History of Kent, p. 491, corruptly calls Monyonensis.

¹ Strype, Cranmer, p. 256. of Appendix. See p. 36.

² Round a bishop, cut in black strokes, on a white stone in the abbey church at Dorchester, in
the county of Oxford, is this inscription:

Hic jacet d'us Joannes quodam p'oratus de ranton in com. Staffordie, postea abbas mon' de Dor-
chestre, Lincoln dioces', nec non ep'us lidensis, cujus . . .

He was prior of Dorchester about 1510. Willis, Mit. Ab. II. 176. where the epitaph is incor-
rectly given.

Majorensis, or *Megarensis*. Thomas Vivian. Wood, Athen. I. col. 649. Megara in Greece.

Neapolitanus. John Draper, prior of Christ Church, Hants, surrendered his house 31 Henry VIII. Burnet, Hist. of Ref. I. p. 148. Willis, Mit. Abb. II. p. 204. Geographers give us eight places of this name; it was probably that in Palestine.

Negrepont. John Hatton. Strype, Cranmer, p. 37. Eubœa.

Richard Wilton. Wood, Ath. I. col. 656.

Navatenfis. William Bottleham. 1382. Strype, Cranmer, p. 36. but this is thought, by Mr. Wharton, to be a corruption of Landavenfis. Ibid. p. 255. 2d paging.

Philadelphis. Thomas Halam. See Memoir on the Winkburne Seal.

Thomas Swillington, July 15. 1533. Ibid. His jurisdiction was limited to the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Leicester.

Reonens. Robert Kynge, first bishop of Oxford. Greece. Memoir on the Winkburne Seal.

Sidon. Thomas Chetham, suffragan to cardinal Pole. Harris, Hist. of Kent. p. 491.

Thomas Wellys, living 1511. Wharton, Ang. Sac. I. p. 790. Strype, Cranmer. p. 36. 58. and Append. p. 255. Harris, p. 491. Wood, Ath. I. col. 664.

Christopher, 1535. Strype, Cranmer, p. 37.

Syrinensis, or *Syrimensis*. John Thornden, alias Thornton. Wood, I. col. 654. Sirmium.

Tynensis. Thomas Cornish. Wood, I. col. 650. an island in the Archipelago, Tine, or Tenos.

Upsallensis. Siward, called a *Chorepiscopus*, 1043. Harris, Hist. of Kent, p. 491. Sweden.

It is necessary here to remark, for a conclusion, that some suffragans were ordained without any title, as *Bishops of the Universal Church*: such was Richard Martyn, Strype, Cranmer, p. 37. Wharton, Ang. Sac. I. p. 790. 64. These being limited to no diocese, could certainly exercise their function, when required, in all places; and the proceeding seems to be much more rational than assigning a see in *Partibus Infidelium*.

I am, S I R,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

Whittington,
Sept. 10, 1784.

SAMUEL PEGGE.

¹ In the north cross aisle of Wells cathedral is an altar tomb, inscribed round the ledge,
O iii supradictus dominus Thomas Tinenfis ep'us tercio die mensis Julii, anno Domini mccccxiii.
cujus anime men.

Extract from Bishop LONGLAND's Memorandums, anno Domini 1529, by favour of Messieurs FOSTER and FARDELL, 1784.

Sanctissimo simul ac beatissimo Patri et Domino summoque pontifici, suis humilissimus atque addictissimus. Johannes, Dei summâ benignitate, et ipsius gratiâ, Lincolnienſis epus, felicitatem in Domino sempiternam, et subjectionem omnimodam tant' sanctitati debitam, usque ad pedum oscula beatorum. Quoniam, pater sanctissime, nra diocesis longe lateque diffunditur, adeo quidem ut cum per ejus amplitudinem, tum per varias insuper causas rationabiles, justas et graves, sepiſſime nobis emergentes¹, sic interesse non possumus et officio fungi, ut onera singula huic ecclie nre consueta et debita sufficienter et plene perimplere valeamus, et vra sanctitas aplice suâ maximâ benignitate ad supplicationem episcoporum in consimili negotio consuevit viros aliquot de quorum vita et honestate eidem sanctitati constare poterit, in Coepiscopos atque suffraganeos ex causis ejuscemodi justis et legitimis promovere, non diffusus sum humiliter, supplicanter, et ex intimis præcordiis beatissime vre sanctitati venerabilem et religiosum virum Thomam Halam, priorem domus five prioratus de Newſtede juxta Stanfordiam, ordinis sancti Augustini Lincoln' diocesis, moribus et sacrarum ſrarum scientia peditum ac pollentem comendatissimum facere, humiliter et devote supplicans, quatenus eundem Thomam priorem in suffraganeum et Coepiscopum ex vra gratia singulari promovere dignetur vestra sanctitas, ut in causis premissis ceterisque circa pastorem curam infra diocesim meam et alibi exercendis, in exonerationem consciencie mee, mihi suffragari possit. Sique vestra sanctitas premissa humilime postulata conceſſerit, mihiſque jam in hac necessitate subvenerit, rem Deo gratam ecclie Lincoln' perneceſſarium atque utilem, et mihi imprimis optatam atque acceptissimam faciet. Et ego quantas possum vestre sanctitati gratias habiturus sum, et fideliter ac semper oraturus, ut ipsa vestra sanctitas diutissime felicissima vivat, atque ecclesie claves inter Christi fideles in pace custodiat et felicissime gubernet. Dat' in ædibus meis Holburnensibus juxta Londinum, tertiis idibus Maias.

¹ Longland was at this time confessor to the king.

*** In Dr. Brett's "Account of Church-Government and Governours," 2d edit. 1710, p. 242, 243, is a translation of Henry Wharton's Latin in his 8vo "Hist. De Ep'is et Decanis Londinensib', &c." p. 124. The passage in the original ends thus: "De Petro [episcopo Corbariensis, seu (ut alibi dici solet) Corbariensis] aliisque sedis Londinensis Chorepiscopis, fusius posthac (Deo volente) agemus in opere peculiari de Chorepiscopis Angliæ; quorum successionem propemodum justam in singulis ferè diocesibus contexui; et in diocesi sane Londinensi haud pauciores quam 28 (quorum Petrus fuit secundus) inter annos 1312 et 1540 isto munere perfunctos inveni." Upon which Brett had this observation: "Now the collection made by this very learned and industrious antiquary, as far as relates to the diocese of London at least, must needs be a continued succession. For the space of time between the years 1312 and 1540 is but 228 years, in which time a succession of 28 Chorepiscopi will admit of but eight years continuance for each person in that office one with another. But this great man died so soon, that he lived not to publish this and many other useful books he had designed for the publick." See Mr. Lewis's preceding Essay, for a passage occurring in Wharton's Letter, above referred to, p. 256. See before, p. 33. All that has been recovered on this subject is here subjoined.

No. 28

L I S T
O F T H E
Suffragan Bishops in England,

Drawn up by the late

Rev. H E N R Y W H A R T O N, M. A.

A N D

Faithfully transcribed from his original MANUSCRIPTS.

I N T H E

L A M B E T H L I B R A R Y,

A. D. 1769.

A. A. E. B. given by H. W. to the Library of St. John's College, Oxon.
D. D. Waring.
R. H. Waring.
K. K. Waring.

LIST OF WHARTON'S MSS.

As numbered (1784) in the LAMBETH LIBRARY.

Formerly	A.	now	577.
	B.		578.
	C.		579.
	D.		580.
	E.		581.
	F.		582.
	G.		1052.
	H.		956.
	I.		583.
	K.		584.
	L.		585.
	M.		943.
	N.		959.
	O.		586.
	P.		587.
	Q.		588.
	R.		589.
	S.		590.
	T.	wanting.	
	U.	wanting.	
	W.		592.
	X.		593.
	Y.		594.
	Z.		595.

A. A. B. B. given by H. W. to the Library of St. John's College, Oxon.

D. D. wanting.

F. F. wanting.

K. K. wanting.

CHOREPISCOPI Dioecesis CANTUARIENSIS.

- Siwardus Epus Upsallensis, abbas Abendonæ Eadfini archiepi
Chorepus factus 1044. obiit 1049. Vide Ang. Sac. I.
106. 167. 55. 238. 791. S. 20.
- Godwinus Epus S. Martini obiit 1061. 7 id. Martii. Vide Angl.
Sac. tom. I. p. 798. 150. 390.
- Anschitillus Epum fuisse Somnerus conjicit Antiq. Cant. p. 300. Certe
in concilio London' 1075. proxime post epus ante
omnes abbates subscripsit.
- Robertus Epus Olomusensis 1221. S. 148. F. 117.
- Johannes Suffraganeus epus archiepi Cant' 1240. I. 349.
- [Laurentius de S. Martino.] Epus Moraviensis 1283. S. 151.
- Walterus Epus Roffensis 1254. F. 104.
- Carbricus Epus Rosanensis 1273. S. 148. F. 117.
- Robertus (Suffraganeus)* Epus Mathhotensis 1273. S. 148. F. 117.
- Epus Clonfertenis suffraganeus in diocesi Cant' 1296. F.
102.
- Johannes Epus Landavenfis 1312. L. 22. 463.
- Rolandus Epus Ardmacanensis 1323. S. 148. F. 117.
- Petrus Epus Corbanienfis 1324. F. 104. ab archiepo tunc pos-
tulatus a monachis Cant' sed non da[tus].
- Hamo de Hethe Epus Roffensis 1333. F. 104.
- Cæsarius Epus B. Mariæ de Rosis, suffraganeus archiepi Cant'
1349. F. 105. L. 19.
- Ricardus Archiepus Nazarenus, suffraganeus ejusdem 1349. F. 136.
S. 26. 136.
- [Joh. Pascall] Epus Landavenfis 1348. L. 19. 24. 461.
- Benedictus Epus Bangorensis 1416. S. 30.
- Johannes Epus Dromorensis suffraganeus 1419. 1426. S. 30.
- Johannes Epus Anchoradenfis 1424. S. 30.
- Ricardus Epus Roffensis 1435. 1452. S. 30.
- Johannes Epus Olenfis 1443. S. 30.
- Epus Joppenfis et prior de Comwell suffraganeus ar-
chiepi Cant' fuit ab anno 1471. Vide L. 82.
- Richardus Epus Roffensis, suffraganeus archiepi Cant' ab anno
1439 ad 1465, quando obiit in rectoria sua de Otte-
ford. Vide L. 80. 82.
- Johannes Epus Insulensis, et rector ecclæ de Mersham, suffraga-
neus archiepi Cant' fuit ab anno 1465 ad 1467. Vide
L. 82. S. 29.
- Willelmus Epus Sidonienfis, suffraganeus archiepi Cant' ab anno
1468. Erat ex ordine nigrorum canonicorum L. 82.
- Epus Dorobernenfis ordinis Carmel. Suffraganeus ar-
chiepi Cant' fuit ab anno 1469.

Ricardus

42 WHARTON'S LIST OF THE SUFFRAGANS.

Richardus Martin	Sine certo titulo suffraganeus archiepi Cant' Vide I. 64. 790. S. 30. 134. 31.
Thomas Wells	Epus Sidoniæ suffraganeus archiepi Cant.' Vide I. 64. 790. K. 228. S. 32.
Johannes Thornton	Epus Syrymenfis, suffraganeus Warhami archiepi Cant'. Vide O. 559. 639, 640. K. 228. R. 172. F. 111. 116.
Richardus Yngworth	Prior de Langley. Epus suffraganeus Dovorenfis. Vide R. 23. B. 358. F. 116. R. 172. S. 33. L. 759. B. 358.
Richardus Thornden	Epus Dovorenfis. Vide B. 360. O. 586. F. 134. S. 33. B. 360.
Thomas Chetham	Epus Sidoniensis, suffraganeus archiepi Cant'. Vide B. 361. O. 586.
Richardus Rogers	Epus Dovorenfis. Vide B. 361. O. 587.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis LONDINENSIS.

- David	Epus Menevensis 1312. 1327. S. 2. 6.
Petrus	Epus Corbariensis, obiit 1331. R. 158. F. 81. S. 6. 7.
Richardus	Archiepus Nazarenfis 1361. L. 379.
Willelmus	Epus Tornacenfis, consecratus 1385. L. 379.
Johannes	Epus Derensis 1392. L. 379.
Johannes	Epus Glasguensis 1393. L. 379.
Willelmus	Epus Basiliensis 1394. 1399. L. 379.
- Willielmus	Epus Bangorenfis 1418. L. 380.
Johannes	Epus Surrouenfis. 1417. 1422. L. 380.
Johannes	Epus Dromorenfis 1423. 1432. L. 379, 380.
Johannes	Epus Lismorenfis 1424. L. 380.
Richardus	Epus Rofensis 1434. 1441. L. 380.
Johannes	Epus Olenfis 1436. 1446. L. 380.
Johannes	Epus Clonfertenfis 1443. L. 380.
Thomas	Epus Rathburenfis [vel Rathlurenfis] 1489. L. 380, 381. S. 134. [Vide Waræum de Præfulibus Hibern. p. 67.]
Jacobus	Epus Darenfis 1491. L. 380. S. 134.
Thomas	Epus Pavadenfis 1492. L. 380. S. 165.
Johannes	Epus Olenenfis 1497. L. 381.
Georgius	Epus Dromorenfis 1497. L. 381.
Johannes	Epus Majonenfis 1499. L. 381.
Richardus	Epus Olonenfis 1501. L. 381.
Edwardus	Epus Calliponenfis 1503. L. 381.
Thomas Wolf	Epus Lacedæmonenfis, amotus circa 1510. R. 172. L. 381.
Johannes Younge	Epus Callipolenfis, consecratus 1513. R. 173. L. 381, 382.

Thomas

WHARTON'S LIST OF SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS. 41

Thomas Bele	Ep̃us Lyddenfis, floruit 1520—1530. R. 172. L. 381. 376.
Thomas Chetham	Ep̃us Sidonienfis, floruit 1530—1537. B. 361. L. 381. F. 49.
Johannes Hodgskyn	Ep̃us Bedfordenfis, consecratus 1537. R. 23. 172. L. 376. L. 382. B. 358.
Johannes Holt	Ep̃us Lyddenfis, obiit 1540. R. 171.
Johannes Sterne	. . . consecratus 1592. B. 361.

CHOREPISCOPI Dioecesis WINTONIENSIS.

Ep̃us Neopolitanus, 1539. R. 171.

CHOREPISCOPI Dioecesis ELIENSIS.

Willelmus	Ep̃us Panadenfis 1524. R. 171.
Willelmus More	Ep̃us Colcestrenfis, consecratus 1536. I. 550. 676. 685. R. 172. B. 357.
Nicolaus Shaxton	. . . 1547—1557. B. 362.

CHOREPISCOPI Dioecesis NORWICENSIS.

Gilbertus de Norwico.	Ep̃us Hamenfis, obiit 1287. F. 99. R. 158. S. 148.
Benedictus de Norfolcia	Ep̃us Cardicenfis 1340. R. 158.
Thomas Pascal	Ep̃us Scutarienfis 1340. R. 134. 158.
Thomas Edwardston	Archiep̃us obiit 1396. R. 158.
Johannes Leycester	Archiep̃us Smirnenfis 1413—1423. L. 609. 622. F. 99. R. 158. S. 148.
Robertus	Ep̃us Imelicenfis 1424. L. 609. 622.
Robertus	Ep̃us Gradenfis 1426—1446. L. 609. 613.
Thomas Scropes, alias Bradley	Ep̃us Dromorenfis, 1450—1477. L. 613. F. 99. R. 159. T. 31.
Johannes	Ep̃us Roffenfis 1466—1474. L. 613.
Florentius Wolley	Clowchorienfis Ep̃us 1478—1486. L. 613. F. 116.
Edmundus	Ep̃us Calcedonenfis 1502. L. 609.
. Underwood	Ep̃us 1531. L. 611.
Johannes Salisbury	Ep̃us Thetfordenfis, consecratus 1536. I. 419. R. 172. B. 357.
Thomas Mannyng	Ep̃us Ipswicenfis, consecratus 1536. I. 419. R. 172. S. 154. B. 357.

G

CHO-

CHOREPISCOPI Dioecesis LICHFELDENSIS.

Johannes Stokes	Ep̃us Glasguensis 1321. I. 447.
Johannes	Ep̃us Triburiensis 1407. R. 171. S. 156.
Johannes	Ep̃us Insulensis 1450. S. 156.
Ricardus	Ep̃us Sodorensis 1452. S. 31. 156.
Johannes Bell	Ep̃us Dunensis et Conorensis 1453. S. 31.
	Ep̃us Majorensis 1503. L. 466. P. 149. 157.

CHOREPISCOPI Dioecesis WELLENSIS.

Sigfridus	Ep̃us ex Norwegiâ ante Conquestum I. p. ult.
Nicolaus	Ep̃us Christopolitanus 1385. S. 47.
Johannes Grenlan	Ep̃us Soltaniensis 1401. L. 727. I. 571.
Nicolaus	Ep̃us Chrysopolitanus 1403. L. 727.
Stephanus	Ep̃us Rossensis 1410. L. 727.
Ricardus	Ep̃us Katensis 1414—1436. L. 727.
Johannes	Ep̃us Olenfis 1437—1443. L. 727.
Jacobus	Ep̃us Akadensis 1443—1451. L. 727. R. 171.
Jacobus idem	Ep̃us Bangorensis 1453, 1454. L. 727.
Johannes	Ep̃us Tinenfis 1459—1479. L. 727, 728. I. 574. R. 171.
Johannes	Ep̃us Rossensis 1479. 1481. L. 728. R. 171.
Thomas Barett	Ep̃us Enachdunensis 1482—1485. L. 728. R. 171.
Thomas Cornish	Ep̃us Tinenfis 1486—1513. L. 728. I. 575. R. 172. F. 116. S. 103.
Thomas Wolf	Ep̃us Lacedæmonensis 1513. L. 728. I. 577. R. 172.
Thomas Chard	Ep̃us Solubriensis 1514—1516. L. 728. I. 577. B. 359.
Johannes	Ep̃us Majorensis 1519. L. 728. I. 577. R. 171.
Hugo	Ep̃us Midenfis 1519. L. 728.
Willelmus Gilbert	Ep̃us Majorensis 1519—1526. L. 728. I. 577. R. 172.
Willelmus Finche	Ep̃us Tauntonensis, consecratus 1538. I. 577. R. 172. B. 359.
Alexander Barkeley	Ep̃us obiit 1552. R. 171.

CHOREPISCOPI Dioecesis LINCOLNIENSIS.

Ælfgarus	Ex-episcopus Helmeamensis 1016. I. pag. ult.
Elwinus	Ex-ep̃us Helmeamensis 1025. I. 405. 608.
Osmundus	Ep̃us ex Suediâ 1060. Vide Scriptor. Ang. XV. p. 514.
Gamaliel	Ep̃us Sodorensis, circa 1100. L. 173.
Christiernus	Ep̃us ex Daniâ 1070. Vide Chronol. Sax. Gibsoni, p. 176.
Galfridus Grandefelde	Ep̃us 1340. R. 158.

Willelmus

WHARTON'S LIST OF SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS. 43

Willelmus Egmunde	Ep̃us Piffinensis, 1390. R. 158.
Thomas	Ep̃us Enachdunensis 1449. S. 30.
Thomas	Ep̃us Rathlurenensis 1484. S. 134.
Johannes	Ep̃us Callipolensis 1522. S. 32.
Johannes Tynmouth	Ep̃us Argosienfis obiit 1524. R. 172. S. 135.
Mattheus Makarel	Ep̃us 1535. R. 171.
Robertus Kyng	Ep̃us Rovenensis 1539. R. 172. F. 118. B. 357.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis SARISBURIENSIS.

Rodulphus	Ep̃us de Norwegiâ 1050. L. 54.
Godefridus	Ep̃us Affavenfis 1165—1175. L. 54.
	Ep̃us Menevensis 1316. S. 114.
Robertus Petyt	Ep̃us Enachdunensis 1326. S. 114.
Robertus	Ep̃us Senascopolensis 1388. S. 124. F. 159. L. 379.
Johannes	Ep̃us Sodorensis 1390. S. 124.
Johannes	Ep̃us Glasguensis 1396. S. 120.
Henricus	Ep̃us Enachdunensis 1397. S. 120.
Nicolaus	Ep̃us Chrysopolitanus 1401—1406. S. 120.
Johannes	Ep̃us Kallipolensis 1407. S. 120.
Willelmus	Ep̃us Solubriensis 1409. S. 121.
Johannes	Ep̃us Soltaniensis 1409. S. 121.
Ricardus	Ep̃us Katenensis 1414—1438. S. 121. 123. 126.
Johannes	Ep̃us Ciconensis 1420. S. 123.
Johannes	Ep̃us Enachdunensis 1421. S. 123. 126. 129.
Johannes	Archiep̃us Tuamenfis 1425. S. 123.
Robertus	Ep̃us Imelacensis 1435—1441. S. 126. 129.
Jacobus	Ep̃us Akadensis 1443—1449. S. 129.
Nicolaus	Ep̃us Landavenfis 1453. S. 133.
Ricardus	Ep̃us Rosiensis 1454. S. 132.
Jacobus	Ep̃us Bangorienfis 1455. S. 132.
Simon	Ep̃us Connerensis 1459—1481. S. 132.
Jacobus	Ep̃us Ardakadensis 1466. S. 132.
Augustinus	Ep̃us Liddensis 1493—1499. S. 134.
Johannes Bell	Ep̃us Mironensis 1501. L. 84. 466. F. 146.
Willelmus	Ep̃us Salonienfis 1508—1517. S. 136.
Johannes	Ep̃us Argolicensis 1510. S. 135.
Rogerus	Ep̃us Liddensis 1517. S. 136.
Johannes Pynnock	Ep̃us Syenenfis 1518—1535. S. 136. 137.
Thomas Bickley, alias Morley	Ep̃us Marlebergenfis, conf. 1537. R. 172. B. 358.

CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis HEREFORDENSIS.

Robertus	Ep̃us Prifinenfis 1360. L. 769.
Johannes Warre	Ep̃us Cumanagiensis 1371. L. 769.
Robertus	Ep̃us Archiliensis 1386. L. 769.
Nicolaus	Ep̃us Dunkeldensis 1404. L. 769.
Matthæus	Ep̃us Ebronensis, circa 1410. L. 769.
Ricardus	Ep̃us Akadensis, circa 1430. L. 770.
Galfridus	Ep̃us Kildarensis 1447. L. 770.
Johannes	Ep̃us Roffensis, circa 1475. L. 770.
Robertus	Ep̃us Menevensis . . . L. 770.
Ricardus	Ep̃us Olonensis, circa 1480. L. 770.
Thomas Hartperry	Ep̃us Clonensis, circa 1490. L. 770.
Philippus Pinfon	Archiep̃us Tuamensis 1503. R. 172.
Radulfus	Ep̃us Aſcalonenfis 1504. L. 770.
Thomas	Ep̃us Lachorensis, circa 1510. L. 770.
Andreas Whitmay	Ep̃us Chryſopolitanus, circa 1540. L. 771.
Johannes	Ep̃us Panadenfis, circa 1545. 771.

CHOREPISCOPUS Diocesis CARLEOLENSIS.

Johannes Kite	Archiep̃us Thebanus et ep̃us Carleol. factus 1521. G. 152.
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CHOREPISCOPI Diocesis WIGORNIENSIS.

Johannes de Monemutha	Ep̃us Landavenfis 1297—1390. L. 699. S. 162.
Anianus	Ep̃us Bangorensis, 1311—1313. L. 669.
Gilbertus	Ep̃us Enachdunensis 1313. L. 699.
Robertus	Ep̃us Clonfertensis 1322. L. 699.
	Archiep̃us Nazarenfis 1350. L. 699.
Robertus	Ep̃us Preſinenfis 1373—1375. L. 699.
Nicholaus	Ep̃us Dunkeldensis 1392—1421. L. 699.
Willelmus	Ep̃us Pharenfis 1395. L. 699. S. 162.
Johannes	Ep̃us Triburiensis 1416. L. 699.
Stephanus	Ep̃us Roffensis 1420. L. 699.
Thomas	Ep̃us Chryſopolitanus 1420. L. 699.
Richardus	Ep̃us Achadensis 1426. 1433. L. 699.
Robertus	Ep̃us Imelacensis 1433. L. 699.
Johannes	Ep̃us Clonfertensis 1443. L. 699.
Jacobus	Ep̃us Achadensis 1443. L. 699.
Henricus Holbeach	Ep̃ſcopus Briſtoliensis 1540. L. 700. I. 550. R. 172. B. 358.

Ricardus

Ricardus	Ep̃us Dunensis 1465—1479. L. 699.
Willelmus	Ep̃us Sidonienfis 1480. L. 699.
Robertus	Ep̃us Menevenfis 1481. L. 699.
Ricardus	Ep̃us Olonenfis 1482—1491. L. 699.
Hugo	Ep̃us Menevenfis 1492. L. 699.
Georgius	Ep̃us Dromorenfis 1497. L. 700.
Thomas	Ep̃us Tinenfis 1498. L. 700.
Donatus	Ep̃us Imelacenfis 1500. L. 700.
Ricardus	Ep̃us Olonenfis 1501. L. 700. R. 172.
Edwardus	Ep̃us Callipolenfis 1503. L. 700.
Radulfus	Ep̃us Ascolonenfis 1503—1523. L. 700. L. 84.
Johannes	Ep̃us Panadentis 1526—1531. L. 700.
Andreas Whitmaye	Ep̃us Chryfopolitanus 1526—1541. L. 700. R. 172. B. 358.

CHOREPISCOPI Dioceſis DUNELMENSIS.

Thomas Radcliff	Ep̃us Dromorenfis 1487. I. 778. R. 158.
Ricardus	Ep̃us Naturenfis, confecratus 1513. L. 381.
Thomas Spark	Ep̃us Berwicenfis, confecratus 1536. I. 783, 784. R. 173, 174. B. 359.

CHOREPISCOPI Dioceſis EBORACENSIS.

Auguſtinus Notyngham	Ep̃us Laodicenſis 1310. R. 160.
David	Ep̃us Recreenſis 1315. R. 173.
Rolandus	Ex Archiep̃us Armachanus 1332. R. 173.
Richardus	Ep̃us Servienſis 1370—1397. L. 787.
Robertus	Ep̃us Donkeldenſis 1380—1384. L. 787.
Hugo	Archiep̃us Damascenus 1350. R. 173.
Oſwaldus	Ep̃us Candidicaſenſis 1391—1397. L. 787.
Robertus Worſop	Ep̃us 1350. R. 160.
Galfridus	Ep̃us Milienſis 1361—1364. L. 787.
Thomas	Ep̃us Magnatienſis 1365. L. 787.
Robertus	Ep̃us Lambrenſis 1366. L. 787.
Willelmus de Northburge	Ep̃us Pharenſis 1400. R. 173. L. 787.
Johannes	Ep̃us Lomercienſis 1418. L. 789.
Johannes Greenlaw	Ep̃us Soltanienſis 1421. R. 173. L. 787.
Johannes	Ep̃us Enachdunenſis 1417—1420. L. 789.
Nicolaus	Ep̃us Dromorenfis 1420—1445. L. 789.
Richardus Meſinus	Ep̃us Dromorenfis 1460. R. 160. L. 789.
Johannes	Ep̃us Philipolenſis 1452. R. 173. L. 789.
Johannes	Ep̃us Infulenſis 1452—1463. L. 789.
Willelmus	Ep̃us Dromorenfis 1463—1501. L. 789.
Johannes Hatton	Ep̃us Nigropontenſis 1504. R. 173. L. 789.

46 WHARTON'S LIST OF SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS.

Richardus Wyllon	Ep̄us Nigropontanus 1515. R. 173.
Willelmus	Ep̄us Dariensis 1530. R. 173. L. 791.
Willelmus	Ep̄us Ascalonenfis 1535. L. 791.
Robertus Silvester, alias Pursglove	Ep̄us Hullensis 1537, 1538. L. 791. B. 359. B. 362.
Ricardus Barnes	Ep̄us Notinghamiensis, 1567—1573. L. 791. B. 360.

CHOREPISCOPUS Dioecesis LANDAVENSIS.

Johannes Bird	Ep̄us Penrethanus, conf. 1537. R. 172. B. 357.
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CHOREPISCOPI Dioecesis ASSAVENSIS.

Ludovicus Thomas	Ep̄us Salopienfis, conf. 1537. R. 172. B. 357.
Johannes Bradley	Ep̄us Shaftonienfis, conf. 1539. R. 172. B. 359.

CHOREPISCOPI Dioecesis EXONIENSIS.

.	Ep̄us Leghlinensis 1275. S. 71.
Robertus	Ep̄us Clonfertensis 1324. S. 76.
Ricardus	Ep̄us Waterfordensis 1338. S. 81.
Ricardus filius Radulphi	Archiep̄us Armachanus 1347. S. 86. 84. 88.
Johannes Warre	Ep̄us Cumanagienfis 1355—1384. S. 87. 91, 92.
Henricus	Ep̄us Enachdunensis 1395—1398. S. 93.
Henricus Nony	Ep̄us Ardachensis 1396. S. 93.
Johannes Dunnowe	Ep̄us Limericenfis, obiit 1489. S. 103.
Willelmus	Ep̄us Solubrienfis 1415—1417. S. 93.
Ricardus	Ep̄us Catenenfis 1417. S. 94. 98.
Willelmus	Ep̄us Catenenfis 1419. S. 94.
Johannes	Ep̄us Enachdunensis 1438. S. 98.
Johannes	Ep̄us Olenfis 1442. S. 98.
Jacobus	Ep̄us Akadenfis 1450. S. 97, 98.
Jacobus	Ep̄us Bangorenfis 1454. S. 97. 101.
Rodericus	Ep̄us Arlatenfis 1455. S. 97, 98. 100, 101.
Johannes	Ep̄us Clonfertenfis 1447. S. 98.
Thomas	Ep̄us Enachdunensis 1458. S. 101.
Johannes	Ep̄us Tinenfis 1461. S. 101.
Simon	Ep̄us Connerenfis 1463. S. 101.
Jacobus	Ep̄us Ardakadenfis 1478. S. 103.
Thomas Cornish	Ep̄us Tinenfis 1487—1498. S. 97. 103, 104. 107.
Augustinus	Ep̄us Liddenfis 1493. S. 104.
.	Ep̄us Sebastienfis 1506. S. 107.
Thomas Vivian	Ep̄us Majorenfis R. 172. Megarenfis 1518. S. 107, 108.

WHARTON'S LIST OF SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS. 47

Johannes Bell.	Ep̃us Mironensis 1501. S. 84. 466. F. 146. 149.
Thomas Chard	Ep̃us Solubriensis 1512. R. 172. S. 105, 106, 107, 108. B. 359.
Willelmus Fawell	Ep̃us Hipponensis 1550. R. 172. S. 63. 67. 77. 107, 108. B. 360.

Chorepiscopi Cœnobiorum Exemptorum.

S. A L B A N I.

Johannes	Ep̃us Hertfertensis ante 1250. G. 646. anno 1244. Paris p. 626.
Richardus	Ep̃us Bangorensis 1254—1259. G. 646.
Cæsarius	Ep̃us B. Mariæ de Rosis 1349. L. 387.
Robertus	Ep̃us Lambrensis 1384. L. 387.

S. E D M U N D I.

Willelmus	Archiep̃us Ragusiæ Medorum 1275. L. 73.
Rolandus	Archiep̃us Armachanus 1335. L. 622.
.	Archep̃us Damascenus 1344. L. 475.
Johannes	Ep̃us Surrentinus 1414. L. 622.
Johannes	Archiep̃us Smyrnenfis 1418. L. 622.
Robertus	Ep̃us Imelicensis 1430. L. 622.

CHOREPISCOPUS Diocesis WESTMON.

Ricardus [Young]	Ep̃us Bangorensis 1401. L. 615.
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CHOREPISCOPI Diocesium Incertarum.

Radulfus	Archiep̃us Tarentasiensis 1258. S. 68.
Percevallus	Ep̃us Nebiensis 1312—1332. F. 108.
Willelmus Alnwick	Ep̃us Invenaciensis 1330—1332. F. 108.
Henricus	Ep̃us Tanensis, Adamus Gabulensis, Johannes de Mon- tesono Abiensis 1345. F. 108.
Simon Akadenfis	Robertus Senascopolenfis Ep̃us 1385. L. 379. F. 149.
Nicolaus de Neritono	Ep̃us Davaliensis, Joñes Mundel, Archiep̃us Trape- zuntinus 1391. F. 108, 109.
Thomas Crispolitanensis,	Johannes Sorensis, Thomas Constantiensis, Ep̃i 1401. L. 727.
Thomas Botyler	Ep̃us Christinopolitanus post Johannis ep̃i mortem factus 1395. F. 109.
Thomas	Ep̃us Lamburgensis 1362. S. 26.

Hugo

48 WHARTON'S LIST OF SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS.

Hugo	Archiep̄us Damascenus 1346. S. 86.
Galfridus	Archiep̄us Damascenus
Johannes	Ep̄us Ayobanensis } Anno 1370. S. 90.
Johannes Ricardus Blunt	Ep̄us Aconensis post obitum Nicolai; Bene- dictus Nicolai; ep̄us Laodicensis, post obitum Martini; Stephanus Petri, ep̄us } facti 1400. Nathuanensis, post translat. Johis ad Sol- } F. 109. taniensem.
Willelmus Gwaplode	Ep̄us Trerensis. S. 148.
Johannes Balsham	Ep̄us Archilienfis. S. 148.
Johannes Hollen	Ep̄us Islandiæ 1427. L. 683.
Ricardus Coventre	Ep̄us Cerinienfis. S. 148.
Robertus Hyrtlesham	Ep̄us Damascopolensis. S. 148.
David Chirburius	Ep̄us Dromiorenfis R. 159.
Willelmus	Ep̄us Artfordensis 1474. L. 754.
Carolus	Ep̄us Elnensis 1477. L. 460.
Johannes Bloxwych	Ep̄us Holensis S. 148.
Thomas	Ep̄us Panadensis 1505. S. 165. F. 142.
Willelmus How	Ep̄us Aurensis 1526. R. 172.
Johannes Stanywell	Ep̄us Poletensis, abbas de Parshore 1534. Y. 144. B. 361.
Johannes Stanywell	Ep̄us Poletensis, obiit 1553. R. 172.

Episcopi Suffraganei sive Chorepiscopi in Angliâ, ante Refor-
mationem, titulos acceperunt ;

Sive ab Archiepiscopatibus, atque ii erant,

Armachanus.
Casseliensis.
Dublinensis.
*Damascenus seu Damascopo-
lensis.*
Ragusiæ Medorum.
Heracleensis.
Smirnenfis.
Nazareus.
Thebanus.
Tarentasiensis.
Upsallensis.
Tuamensis.
Trapezuntinus.

N. B. Impressus est Romæ 1514, 4to, liber cui titulus
Provinciale omnium eccliarum Cathedralium
universi orbis (ex libro Cancellariæ Apost-
olicæ), una cum practica stilo et formis Can-
cellariæ Apostolicæ, &c.

Ex hoc adnotavi nomina variantia ep̄-
orum sequentium; et in ep̄atibus, unicuique
suam, cui subjacet, metropolum assignavi.

Seu ab episcopatibus, atque ii erant,

Vel in regnis vicinis, ut

W A L L I A.

Menevensis. Menevensis iſm.
Landavenſis. Landavenſis iſm.
Bangorensis. Bangorienſis iſm.
Aſſavenſis. Aſſav. et Aſſoenſis, et de S^co Aſap, tres diſtincti epatus ſunt in d^{co} libro.

In Scotiâ epatus ſunt omnes exemti iſm.

S C O T I A.

S. Andrea. S. Andreae, ordinis S. Auguſtini iſm.
Aberdonenſis. Aberdonienſis iſm.
Argatheliensis, ſeu *Lismorensis.* Liſmoren. iſm.
Brechinienſis. Brechinienſis iſm.
Cathaneſienſis. Cathanenſis iſm.
Dumblanenſis.
Dunkeldenſis. Dunkeldenſis iſm.
Gallovidienſis, ſeu *Candidacaſenſis*—in Anglia, ſub Archiep^o Ebor'; ſic d^{ct}s lib'.
Glaſcuenſis. Glaſnenſis iſm.
Inſulenſis, ſeu *Sodorensis.* Sordorenſis iſm.
Moravienſis, ſeu *Elginenſis.* Moravienſis iſm.
Orcadenſis. Horchadenſis. ſub Arch' Nidroſienſi, iſm.
Roffenſis. Roſſenſis, ſeu Roſſimaceniſis, iſm.
 dñus n^r Sixtus IV. Papa 16 cal. Sept. anno pont' 1^o, eccliam S. Andreae in Scotia in Archiepalem erexit, et ei Suffraganeos dedit omnes ſupradictos. iſm.
Jubernenſis. iſm.

H I B E R N I A.

Ackadenſis Tuam. Achadenſis } diſtincti iſm.
 Alachadenſis }
Alladenſis Tuam. Aladenſis iſm.
Ardachadenſis Armach. Ardakadenſis iſm.
Ardfertenſis. Caſſel. Arpferrenſis } diſtincti iſm.
 Arofordenſis }
Clonenſis Caſſel. Cluanenſis } diſtincti iſm.
 Clonenſis }
Clonfertenſis Tuam. Clonferdenſis iſm.
Clonmacnoiſenſis Armach. omiſſus iſm.
Clochorensis Armach. Clochorenſis iſm.

Carithagiensis. Cassel.
Deroftulichilensis. Cassel.
Vivalacensis. Cassel.
Decellubrichensis. Cassel.
Deroscomensis. Tuam.
Decholomensis. Tuam.
Debovatrensis. Tuam.
Deihelmundnachensis. Tuam.
Suaccensis. Tuam.

Vel in partibus exteris, ut

Abiensis—Aboensis in Suetiâ sub Arch' Upsalensi.
Aconensis—sub Archiep'o Tirenfi.
Anchoradensis—Anteradensis, sub Patriarcha Antiocheno.
Archiliensis—[in Numidia.]
Ardinacanensis—Qre. Ardagh.
Argosiensis seu *Argolic*—sub Arch' Corinthiensis.
Arlutensis.
Ascalonensis—sub Patriarcha Hierosolymitano.
Aurensis—in Africa sub Arch' Carthagenensi.
Ayobanensis—
Basiliensis—in Alamannia sub Arch' Bisuntino.
Calcedonensis—[in Bithynia, sub Patr' Hierosolom'.]
Callipolensis—sub Arch' Irachiensis.
Cardicensis—Scardonensis in Sclavoniâ sub Arch' Spalatenfi.
Cardic', sub Arch' Lariffensi.
Ceriniensis—Coranna in Arabiâ sub Arch' Bostrenfi.
Chryseopolitanus seu Christo—in Arabia sub Arch' Bostrenfi.
Christopol', sub Arch' Phillippenfi.
Ciconensis—[Qre *Cicenensis*, interfuit Concilio Pisano, A. 1409.]
Constantiensis—in Siriâ.
Corbariensis—in Croatia.
Cumanagiensis. Comanas, in Lybia sub Arch' Nazareno.
Davaliensis—sub Arch' Atheniensis.
Ebronensis—sub Patriarcha Hierosolymitano.
Elnensis—[Perpignan in Rouffillon—vel *Elanensis* sub Patr' Hierosol.]
Enachdunensis—in Hibernia sub Archiep'o Tuamenfi.
Gabulensis—sub Patriarchâ Antiochino.
Gradensis—in Norwegiâ sub Arch' Nidrosiensis.
Hamensis [in Siriâ.]
Hertfertensis. f. Ardfert.
Hippocensis—in Lybiâ sub Arch' Nazareno.
Holensis—[in Islandia.]
Joppensis—in Siriâ.
Islandensis.
Juvenaciensis—in Apuliâ sub Arch' Barenfi.
Katensis, seu *Katenensis.* Cathaniensis in Siciliâ sub Archiep'o Montis regalis.
Lachorensis—sub Arch' Aquificensi.
Lambrensis. [Qre Lambiritanus, in Numidia.]

52 WHARTON'S LIST OF SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS.

- Lamburgerfis.*
Lacedæmonensis [in Peloponneso.]
Laodicensis—sub Patriarcha Antiochena.
Lomercienfis.
Lyddensis—sub Patriarcha Hierosolymitano.
Majnatienfis [Q. Magnetensis sub Archiep' Bracarenfi in Portugallia.]
Majonensis, seu *Majoren'*, in Palestina, sub Arch' Nazareno.
Mathbotesis [in secunda Thebade.]
Megarenfis—sub Arch' Athenienfi.
Milienfis. [in Numidia.]
Mironensis—Mirensis in Libia, sub Arch' Nazareno.
Nathuanensis.
Naturensis—sub Patriarchâ C. P.
Nebienfis—Nubienfis in Corsica sub Arch' Januensi.
Neopolitanus, in Siria.
Nigropontanus—sub Arch' Athenienfi.
Olenfis seu *Olenensis*, *Olenfis* vel *Olerensis*, in Norwegiâ sub Arch' Nidrosienfi.
Olomusenfis. *Olonen'* sub Arc. Patracensi in Græciâ.
Panadensis seu *Pavaden'* sub Patriarchâ C. P.
Pharenfis—Farenfis in Sclavoniâ sub Arch' Spalatenfi.
Philippolenfis—Pharenfis in Norwegiâ sub Arch' Nidrosienfi.
Pissinenfis—[sub archiep' Rhodi.]
Poletensis—in Sclavoniâ sub Arch' Antibarenfi.
Pristinenfis. Q. Pristinenfis, in Servia.]
Ratbburenfis—in Hiberniâ sub Arc. Armachano.
Recreensis—[in Romania.]
Rosanensis—Rosenfis in Sclavoniâ sub Arch' Ragusino.
Rovenensis.
Rhedonensis—in Britanniâ minore sub Arch' Turonensi.
Reonensis sub Arch' Athenienfi.
Salonienfis—sub Arch' Athenienfi.
Scutariensis—in Sclavoniâ, sub Arch' Antibarenfi.
Sebastienfis—in Palestinâ, sub Arch' Cæsareæ.
Senascopolensis. Selencovallen in Siria, sub Arch' Apamienfi.
Servienfis—[sub Metropol' Thessalonicensi.]
Sidonienfis—sub Archiep'o Tirenfi.
Soltanienfis—Saltimi in Arabiâ sub Arch' Petracenfi. Saltimi in Siriâ.
Solubrierfis.
Sorensis. Soranus in Campaniâ subjectus immediatè Sedi Romanæ.
Sorensis in Sardiniâ sub Archiep'o Tauritano.
Surronensis, seu *Surrentin'*.
Syenenfis. [Q. Sion, sub Archiep' Tarentasiensi.]
Syrymenfis—Sirmienfis in Ungariâ sub Arch' Colocenfi.
Tinerfis—in Sclavonia sub Arch' Spalatenfi.
Tornacensis—[Tournay, sub Archiep' Cameracenfi.]
Triburiensis, in Sclavoniâ sub Arch' Ragusino.
Trerenfis.



F I N I S.

